

가

The Medial Antebrachial Cutaneous Nerve : Orthodromic and Antidromic Conduction Studies

Jae Hyuk Kwak, M.D., Dong Kuck Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Daegu

Background: The study of the medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve (MABCN) is an underused electrodiagnostic tool. But its use is often crucial for assessing mild lower brachial plexus or MABCN lesions, and sometimes for differentiating an ulnar mononeuropathy from a lower brachial plexopathy. This study was designed to know the difference of amplitude and velocity in a stimulation method (orthodromic vs antidromic), side of an arm and sex according by age.

Method: MABCN conduction studies were performed orthodromically and antidromically in 90 subjects (42 women and 48 men, ranging from 22 to 79 years of age). We divided subjects into three groups by age (group 1: 20-39 years, group 2: 40-59 years, group 3: 60-79 years). The mean sensory nerve action potential amplitudes and sensory nerve conduction velocities in each group was compared by stimulation method, side of an arm and sex.

Result: The amplitudes and velocities made a significant difference between orthodromic and antidromic method in all age groups. At comparison in amplitude and velocity by side of an arm, only amplitude was significantly higher in right arm than left by any stimulation method. The amplitudes and velocities were of no statistically differences in sex except amplitude checked orthodromically in right arm.

Conclusion: This study suggests that there is the differences in conduction study of MABCN by stimulation method and side of an arm.

Key Word: Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve, Nerve conduction study

10 cm

가 가 가 MABCN

(medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve, MABCN) 가

MABCN 8 1 가

MABCN MABCN MABCN 3

Address for correspondence

Dong-Kuck Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, School of Medicine,
Catholic University of Daegu

3056-6 Daemyeong 4 Dong, Nam-Gu, Daegu, 705-718, Korea

Tel: +82-53-650-4267 Fax: +82-53-654-9786

E-mail : dklee@cu.ac.kr

90

가 1 20~39 , 2 40~59 3 3
60~79 30
.90 가 48 가 42
23 79 1. (Table 1)
48.3 1, 2, 3
32 가 가 MABCN
26 MABCN Pribyl 2. (Table 2)
1, 2, 3 MABCN
(antidromic) (orthodromic) 가
가 3. (Table 3)
MABCN
가
90 180 (limbs)

Table 1. Comparison in amplitude and velocity by both stimulation method. (A: antidromic, O: orthodromic, Vt: velocity, Ap: amplitude)

A) 21~39			
	Mean	SD	p-value
A-Vt (m/s)	59.6	5.4	.008
O-Vt (m/s)	62.3	6.6	
A-Ap (μV)	12.4	2.6	.000
O-Ap (μV)	11.1	2.4	
B) 40~59			
	Mean	SD	p-value
A-Vt (m/s)	56.5	7.3	.001
O-Vt (m/s)	59.4	4.4	
A-Ap (μV)	11.3	1.9	.000
O-Ap (μV)	9.9	1.7	
C) 60~79			
	Mean	SD	p-value
A-Vt (m/s)	56.6	4.1	.000
O-Vt (m/s)	58.1	4.6	
A-Ap (μV)	10.9	1.5	.000
O-Ap (μV)	9.7	1.6	

REFERENCES

1. Race M. Anatomic course of the medial cutaneous nerves of the arm. *J Hand Surg* 1991;16A:48-52.
2. Oh SJ. Clinical electromyography: Nerve conduction study. 3th ed. Philadelphia : *Williams & Wilkins* 2003;199-201.
3. Seror P. The medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve: antidromic and orthodromic conduction studies. *Muscle Nerve* 2002;26:421-423.
4. Oh SJ. Principles of clinical electromyography ; case study. Baltimore : *Williams & Wilkins* 1998;28-29.
5. Dumitru D, Walsh NE. Practical instrumentation and common sources of error. *Am J Phys Med Rehabil* 1988;67:55-65.
6. Kim SJ, Lee DK. Nerve conduction study of lateral dorsal cutaneous branch of sural nerve. *J Korean Clin Neurophysiol* 2003;5:192-196.
7. Oh SJ. Principles of clinical electromyography ; case study. Baltimore : *Williams & Wilkins* 1998;21-22.
8. Bolton SF, Carter KM. Human sensory nerve compound action potential amplitude: variation with sex and finger circumference. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1980;43:925-928.
9. Campell WW, Ward LC, Swift TR. Nerve conduction velocity varies inversely with height. *Muscle Nerve* 1981;4:520-523.
10. Rivner MH, Swift TR, Crout BO, Rhodes KP. Toward more rational nerve conduction interpretations; the effect of height. *Muscle Nerve* 1990;13:232-239.